## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS renoced every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

BROADWAY PHEATRE, Broadway—HERNE THE HUNTER, NIBLO'S GARDEN, Breadway-Four Lovens-LES ABER

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—BRILE'S STRATA LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES, Broadway-Two Loves

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Breadway-KNIGHTS OF THE

BROADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway-Black STEE

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway-ETHIOPIAN PER BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, ASS Broad-

BROADWAY ATHENEUM, 654 Broadway-PANCRANA

BROOKLYN MUSEUM-Brooklyn-Love's Sacriptox -The

New York, Tuesday, March 4, 1856.

Mails for Marope. Cunard mail steamship Asia, Captain Lott, will leave this port to-morrow, at meon, for hiverpool. opean mails will close in this city at helf-past ton o'clock to-morrow morning.

The MERALD (printed in English and French) will be

ed at sen o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpense.

the flyw York Hanard will be received at the following -Am. & European Express Co., 17 and 18 Cornhili.
do. 8 Place de la Bourse.
do. 7 Rumford street.
do. 7 Rumford Street.

The contents of the European edition of the HERALD will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office curing the previous week, and to the hour of

The Baltic had not been telegraphed at Sandy Wook at 10 o'clock last night-wind northwest, and weather clear.

The story circulated in this city, to the effect that a steamer, supposed to be the Pacific, had been seen on the Banks of Newfoundland, by the mate of a brig arrived recently at Halifax, turns out to have been a fabrication from beginning to end. The Pacific is now in her forty second day out, but persons best qualified by experience to judge of such matters still entertain no doubts as to her safety. Mr. D. D. Erving, of Hartford, Conn., brother to Augustus Erving, Secretary of the Legation to St. Petersburg, who is a passenger on the Pacific, addressed a letter, Pebruary 25, to Mr. Cellins, to get his opinion

with regard to the safety of the missing ship. Lie sollowing reply was seceived:

New York and Liverpool U. S. M. S. S. Co., 168 Wall street, New York, Feb. 20, 1856. 3

D. Baying, Esq., Hartford:

Sim—in answer to yours of yesterday, just at hand, I have no apprehensions for the Pacific's safety—think she has met with an accident to her machinery and been obliged to put back to laverpool, in which case you might not been of her for a month yet. Do not think she is in the ice, or has been—as our steamers have frequently been in and some out without sustaining any serious damage. Hoping you may soon receive intelligence of the Pacific's safety, I am, sir, yours, very respectfully, E. K. COLLINS.

A despatch from Dunkirk states that the Lake Shore Railroad was yesterday all clear westward as far as heard from.

The America's mails reached this city yesterday afternoon. England's relations towards the United States, with respect to the enlistment question and Central American difficulty, were again canvassed in the House of Commons on the 15th instant. On motion for going into committee of supply on the revenue department estimates, Mr. Reebuck called attention to the subject, and moved for the production of all correspondence between the twe governments relative to the conduct of Mr. Cramp-Palmerston replied at some length, observing that it was the desire and the instruction of the government that nothing should be done at variance with the law of the United States; at the same time saying that no government in the United States could impose restraint upon anybody against quitting its boundaries, if he thought fit. He begged the House to reserve its opinion on the whole subject, and taunted Mr. Roebuck with holding a brief from the enemy. Mr. Disraeli advised the with. drawal of the motion under present circumstances; and, after some observations from Mr. Gibson and others, the motion was withdrawn.

Baron Brunow, the Russian Minister to the Peace Conference, had arrived at Paris on the 12th inst., where his presence caused a good deal of excite ment. None of the other plenipotentiaries were in the capital when he reached the Russian Ambassador's hotel, which was fitted up with great splen.lon for the occasion. It is evident, as will be seen from our extracts, that England is exceedingly nervous as to the result of the negotiations, as it was feared that France had a more friendly leaning towards the policy of Austria, or even that of Russia, than that which Lord Clarendon would advocate.

Lord Palmerston had warned persons in trade to avoid engaging hastily in carrying articles "contraband of war" previous to an armistice having been duly signed.

In Constantinople the Sultan, to the surprise of all true believers, had attended two balls given, one at the French, and the other at the English embassy. His Highness entered the room in state, was intro duced to all the ladies, to whom he was very gallant sed the dance, and retired from the house walking and leaning on the arm of one of the foreign Ministers, when it was observed that "the old Turkish system of rule was now dead in Turkey."

United States Senate yesterday, after some remarks by Gen. Cass, relative to the assertion Lord Clarendon, that the understanding between England and France was perfect in rela tion to all parts of the world, the bill authorizing the construction of ten steam sloops-of-war was taken np. It was supported by Messrs. Hunter and Bell of Tennessee, and opposed by Mr. Hale, and finally passed. These vessels are to cost \$507,000 each, in cluding machinery and equipment. Two million dollars are appropriated to start with. The Trumbull election case was further considered. In the House the deficiency appropriation was discussed.

Several subjects of interest came before the Legis lature yesterday, for the particulars of which th reader is referred to our telegraphic despatches.

The steamer Black Warrior arrived last night, from Havana 29th ult. There is no news of importance, either of a political or commercial cha. racter. A division of the British West India fleet was expected at Havana, and it was rumored that it would proceed to Nicaragua to learn the particulars of the annexation of Mosquitia, and have an eye on

The Board of Aldermen had a long session last eve ning, but nothing was done towards relieving the citizens of New York from the fithy condition of the streets. A communication was received from the Mayor, a vaintaining that the claims of the police surgeons were based upon strong grounds. A very documen', which will speak for itself and the Board, was rece, ved from Stephen H. Branch, pre

sented by Alderman Briggs, and read to the grave and deliberative assemblage. The majority and mir reports upon the contested seat for the Twenty-a ward were read, and the former, sustaining Alderman Drake, the present incumbent, was adopted by a majority of one. Two democrats, Aldermen Clancy and Hoffmire, were absent. One whig man Moser-was absent from Ulness. The Board resolved to meet on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week. In the Board of Coun cilmen a resolution was adopted tendering to Ron-Edward Everett the hospitalities of the city, and offering the Governor's Room for him to receive his riends in, also appointing a committee to carry out

In an article in the Paris Constitutionnel, of Feb. 8, we find the following remarks upon the differences between his country and England:-"What we cannot too often sepeat is, that the American government is wrong in form. It is not wise thus to multiply provocations and defiances; it is not right to pretend to impose humilistions on a nation who are so proud and who have such a just consciousness of their strength as the English. Is it reasonable to suppose that the representatives of the American people at present in session would medify he attitude of the Executive, if they could only succeed in organizing the House and in commencing the discussion of business? But for the last seven weeks they have not been able to form a majority for the nomination of a Speaker. However this may be, war cannot result from such subjects of difference. It would be a war against nature and without cause. It is only the enemies of the United States that could counsel them to embark for such trifles in such a fearful conflict."

From Bermuda we have files to the 5th-of February. The Royal Gazette of that day says:-At a late hour last night we were requested to draw the attention of the charitably disposed in this community to the circumstance of eight Sardinians destitute and ignorant of our language, having arrived in this town yesterday evening. They are indebted to the liberality of H. B. Brown, Esq., United States Vice Consul, for their board and lodging last night, These men are last from St. Georges, where they had been landed with some thirty others, equally with themselves the objects of charity, from the American bark George Allen, which vessel put into that port in distress about fifteen days since, on a voyage from Leghorn to Boston. These unfortunate people, we understand, had engaged to find themselves with provisions for the voyage, and had put on board a three months' supply, which was deemed ample, but they have already been on the voyage four months, and are now entirely without food, and have not the means of obtaining it. The same paper of January 31, says:-The temperature of the atmosphere is now at its customary range, but the weather seems to be in a very capricious nood. Five winter gales, of greater or less severity, have raged here within the last four weeks, and from present appearances another storm may break over these islands in a few days. We need not resort to the American papers for evidence, in the accounts of the multitudinous wrecks, that on the American eea board, as well as in the vicinity of the Gulf Stream, the weather has been terrifically

The special committee of the Aldermen appointed to investigate into the complaints brought against the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, for obstructing the sides of their track by throwing snow outside their rails, met yesterday afternoon. A large number of parties doing business along the line of the road appeared before the committee, and testified to the inconvenience experienced by vehicles in attempting to pass through the streets, which this road traverses, as well as general detriment to their business. The President of the road, Mr. Charlock, stated that the police captains of the Ninth, Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twentysecond wards had been instructed to employ men to level the snow, and that over one hundred men had been thus employed. This is a matter of some interest as it is important to know to what extent city railroad companies may be permitted to blockade the public thoroughfares through which they

The delay experienced yesterday in the receipt and delivery of the America's letters had the effect, to some extent, of checking transactions in some branches of trade. The sales of cotton reached about 3,000 a 3,500 bales, closing at an advance of ic. since the receipt of the America's news, which is about all it had previously lost. Flour was more active for the lower grades, and prices rather firmer. Wheat was quiet and nominal. Corn was heavy, with moderate sales. Chicago oats sold at sugars was sold for reaning at 74 cents, time. Coffee was quiet, and dealers waiting for the approaching large auction sale on the 7th inst. Freight engagements were limited, and without change of moment, as parties had not had time to read their letters by

Our Political Parties and their Dirty Linenis not the Re-nomination of Gen. Pierce the Policy of the Democracy !

The great Napoleon once remarked that 'every family, every people and every State has its dirty linen; but decent people will wash their dirty linen at home, and not exhibit it at a public fair." As a sound maxim of truth, decency and cleanliness, we think this Napoleonic apothegm may be usefully applied as the basis of a brief lecture upon our political parties and their dirty linen, of which they make such an cetentatious display at every public fair. Legislature, convention, caucus of town meeting throughout the country.

Niggeriam, for example, is the dirty linen as

well of the demoralized democracy as of the Seward Holy Alliance. Nigger driving with the one party has become what nigger worshipping is with the other, the great paramount object, the main question, the dirty linen overshadowing everything else in the administration of the affairs of the republic. In the South, niggerism threatens as with a separate confederacy, and all its immeasurable calamities to both sections, if the demands of our fiery secessionists are not obeyed; while the adverse niggerism of the North is urging a general crusade against the South and the bloody dissolution of the Union, in order that Southern slavery may be extinguished, right or wrong. In addition to this dirty linen of Sewardism, this philanthropic association of moral and political washerwomen, in the most public places of every city, town and village of the North, have such extra dirty linen as socialism, infidelity, women's rights, spiritual manifestations, anti-rentism, free farm philosonhy and the free amalgamation and equality of all colors and sexes-a curious and diversified accumulation of dirty linen-flaunting in the high winds of March, and as boastfully exhibited throughout the year as prize pigs or prize babies at a public fair.

The American party, too, this new American party, rising up like a Phoenix from the ashes of the old defunct party organizations, and proclaiming, like a new Hercules, that one of its twelve labors is to cleanse the Augean stables at Washington-this new and once promising party, has also its dirty linen pompously paraded to the public admiration, in the shape of its cathe of proscription against Roman Catholic and alien citizens-citizens, too, that the Federal Constitution places upon the same general level with the native born, excepting Indians and negroes.

But the mest conspicuous, the most conta-

gious, the most dangerous of all this dirty linen to the general health of the political community, North and South, is the niggerism of the two leading belligerent parties of the country. As we understand it, the compromise measures of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska bill of the last Congress, settled the negro agitation upon the platform of the constitution, leaving, substantially, nothing for this prevailing agitation, North and South, to hang its dirty linen upon except the agitators' clothes lines set up in defiance of the constitution and the laws. Every patriotic American should "know nothing," and have nething to do with this agitation; and they should abanden the agitators, and pull down their dirty linen, and order them to take it home and wash it. Higher objects than nigger driving or nigger worshipping should be aimed at, such as the practical development of the power, genius and resources of the republic, as an example to the other nations of the world, and as proofs of the white man's capacity for self government, niggers or no niggers.

Considering his active agency in the revival of this niggerism, North and South, and considering the fact that from a New Hampshire free soiler General Pierce has changed into an advocate of Southern niggerism stronger than the South itself; and in wiew of the contingency that the democracy are to be called upon to fight the battle of the Presidency upon Southern niggerism against Northern niggerism, and nothing else, General Pierce should be the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. As a regular washerwoman in breeches, he has exhibited in his message the dirty linen of his country to the whole world, saying "See how I have washed it: don't I deserve a plum? If they go further, won't they fare worse at the

Cincinnati Convention?" If, therefore, the Presidential contest is to be exclusively between the secession niggerism of the South and the seditions disunion niggerism of the North let it be between Frank'in Pierce and W. H. Seward. If we are to have nothing but a dirty linen contest, let the two chief washerwomen take the lead. Give the old line whigs and the conservative Know Nothings a chance with Fillmore, fresh from the dirty linen of Rome. The existing relations between our Northern and Southern agitators of niggerism require the nomination of Seward on the one side and of Pierce on the other. Euch is the logical conclusion of the dirty linen theory of the campaign of '56.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF 1856, FROM PRE-SENT APPEARANCES.—The following is an estimate of the Presidential electoral vete of 1856 based on the late elections, on the present organization of parties, and on all the existing indications of the drift of the popular vote, State by State, majority or plurality, in November:-

8	States. Electoral Votes.	States. Electoral Votes.
۱	Ala pama 9	Mississippi 7
8	Arkansas 4	North Carolina 10
3	Celifornia 4	New Jersey 7
ü	Florida 3	New York 35
ã		
3	Georgia 10	Pennsylvania 27
g	Illinois 11	South Carolina 8
3	Indiana 13	Texas 4
Ŋ	lowa 4	Virginia 15
8	Louisiaps 6	
	Missouri 9	Total dem. vote186
KNOW NOTHING.		NOTHING.
ŋ	Delaware 3	Tennessee 12
	Kentucky 12	
	Maryland 8	
Ä	NIGGER WO	RSHIPPERS.
a	Connecticut 6	Ohio 23
ą	Maine 8	Rhode Island 4
g	Massachusetts 13	
	Michigan 6	
9	New Hampshire 5	** ***********************************
7	Total nigger worshingers	vote 75

In these estimates it will be perceived that no State is put down as doubtful. This is done in order to give the probable results in a complete and definite shape, and as strongly as possible against the democratic party. Otherwise Maine, New Hampshire, Michigan, Connecticut and Wisconsin might have been as safely placed among the doubtful or even the democratic States, as for the Nice Wershippers, because the nomination of Mr. Fillmore divides the anti-democratic opposition forces between him and the Seward alliance in all the Northern States, whether there are any available remains of the old conservative whig party in existence.

At our last fall election the American party carried their State ticket by some 12,000 plu rality; but this was chiefly done upon the merits of "Live Oak George," as the presumptive American candidate for the succession. His antecedents are democratic, and hence the fusion of some forty odd thousand hard shell dem 🔮 crats with the Know Nothings last November as preferable to a re-union with the soft shells in behalf of Mr. Pierce and his administratio Next fall, unless Pierce, Marcy, Cushing, Jeff. Davis, or some such obnoxious Cabinet nomination should be made at Cincinnati these forty thousand hards will most probably fuse again with the outstanding bards and softs, as they did in 1852, in expectation of a new and equitable division of the spoils, or perhaps go for some independent candidate. We conclude. therefore, that the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, prima facie, throws New York into the democratic scale.

As far as Mr. Fillmore is concerned, we consider the four States conceded to him, as matters stand, a liberal allowance. Should Mr. Pierce be nominated at Cincinnati, however, there will be a fine opening for Fillmore in New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina. Georgia, Indiana, California and Florida; and for the sake of an open, definitive fight between Seward, Fillmore and Pierce, we are half inclined to think that these three should be the Presidential candidates for '56, and that these three would be quite enough for the most exciting. Iudicrous, amusing and doubtful struggle since the foundation of the government.

been constructed from Boston to Provincetown, and also to Holmes' Hole, Edgertown, &c., for the purposes of marine reports from those places. It is also proposed to establish upon prominent points of Cape Cod and in the Vineyard Sound, signal stations, to apprise vessels when they are threatened by sudden gales of wind or violent storms. It has become a well established fact in respect to storms that they are reported generally from three to ten hours at the westward, before their force is felt in New York, and the same is true of the meridian of Boston and other places as far east as Halifax, which is the eastern terminus of the itelegraph. So that it is of no importance to us what the weather may be in Boston, or Portland, or Halifax, as we in New York can never be affected by it. The course of all atmospheric changes and regular storms in particular is from west to east, and they traverse the country at the rate of eighteen or twenty miles an hour, according as they prevail over

a large or small surface, and are severe or mild in their character.

By a record kept on board one of the lightships at the west of the Vineyard for three months. ending with September last, it appears that nearly six thousand vessels of all kinds passed through that some; and the object of the rangements proposed is to guard this large feet from a surprise by storm at points where a harbor cannot be reached. Regular reports of the weather and the wind are to be kept displayed, so that every vessel may govern its conduct according to circumstances.

During the stormy season of the year, information of these wind and weather changes must be of great utility to the twenty thousand sail of vessels which frequent those parts of the coast, and will, no doubt, be the means of preventing extensive disasters and loss of

We understand the insurance companies and merchants of Boston have subscribed to the enterprise, and that the shipowners of New York will be applied to for the same purpose.

LAST EFFORTS OF DESPAIR .- Pierce, finding that his chances for a nomination are rapidly fading away, has appealed to Congress to give him three millions to expend in burnishing up old guns, or, in other words, in getting up a sharo war excitement for the Cincinnati Convention.

Having exhausted all the means in his nower to plunge us into a quarrel with Spain, he now hopes to turn to more profitable account our differences with England; but there can be no war between countries which are joint proprietors in commercial, agricultural and financial enterprises to the extent of hundreds of millions, merely to aid the prospects of Mr. Pierce at Cincinnati. Abrogate the Clayton and Bulwer treaty. It should never have been made. If your offended dignity, suppressed through a year of personal civilities, accepted and returned, requires to be avenged, send Mr. Cramp ton his passports, and leave our merchants agriculturists and moneyed men free from your diplomatic quackery till a new and more competent administration finds means to efface your blunders and restore harmony between two nations which should be the last to quar rel with each other. Neither the one nor the other of the measures now pending can by any possibility endanger the peace of the two countries.

## TEBLATEST MBW S

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Latest from the State Capital. EW YORE REGISTRY LAW—TWO MORE LUNATIC ASYLUMS—HAS THE CITY A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE LEGISLATURE?—WITNESSES TO ATTEND TAX COMMITTEE—HEALTH OFFICER TO REPORT—ARI THE KNOW NOTHINGS TO FURE WITH THE NIGGE WORSHIPPERS?

The Nnow Nothing bill providing for a registry of voters in the city of New York, received a searching investigation in the Senate this morning, by Mr. Richard son (nigger worshipper) and by Mr. Wadsworth (dem.) Both gentlemen disbelieved that any greater necessity existed in the city of New York for such a law than in several other cities in the State. It is well understood that the Know Nothings would derive an undue ad. vantage, because the name of every voter of the whereas, neither of the other parties possess the advantage of being so well organized. The bill has had severa discussions, but as the nigger worshippers and democrate will yote against it, there is not much expectation of its passage. Where was Senator Sickles to day, when so much was said in relation to the purity of New York elec-

much was said in relation to the purity of New York elections?

There are a much larger number of lunatics in this State than is generally imagined. A bill was reported in the Senate to-day providing for the erection of two asylums, in addition to the one now at Utica. One is to be located south of Albany and the other west of Utica, and Dr. Gray of the Utica Asylum, Robert B. Miniurn, of New York, and Robert Lansing of Jefferson county, are named as commissioners to select sites. The selection of those names is a strong indication that the southern tier et counties on the Erie read, will not be consulted as to a site for either of those State institutions. Reports received from forty-nine counties show that there are now 1,663 lunatics in poor houses, in jails, in pens and garrets, with very inadequate and imperfect support. The committee who reported the bill say:—"The State, as the responsible endorser of those who become insane, should pay the cost of their most speedy restoration, or of their support during life; and considering that this responsibility has become so great that, according to have statistics on the subject, the public are now supporting.

should pay the cost of their most speedy restoration, or of their support during life; and considering that this responsibility has become so great that, according to late statistics on the subject, the public are now supporting at least three thousand insane persons, in or out of asylums and hospitals, at the cost of more than \$100,000 a year; and or these wast numbers are incurable, and claim a life support from the State and its treasury."

The present a ylum at Utica cost in construction nearly \$400,000, averaging the sum of \$774 to each patient who has been treated therein.

Has the city of New Yorks representative in the House of Assexbly worthy of her great position in the State of only a day or two since, a very important measure of public interest, the tax bill, was taken out of the hands of the city delegation and placed under the control or a country committee. To day a bill was introduced, exclusively a city measure, for a new park, and that, too, the House refused to refer to the city members, and it went to a committee out of the city, who know no more concerning the feelings of the citizens of New York, in relation to the park, than a platoon of the allied army in the Crimes. Why is this? Has the city of New York a representative in the Legislature, or has it not?

The committee on the New York tax bill are authorized to send for persons and papers. Hundreds of subpoens with be sent down for witnesses to give evidence before the committee, upon the various items proposed in the bill. Such expense comes out of the State.

The delay of the committee in reporting the Queens county race course bill: induced a motion to refer it to the Committee of the Whole. So the bill will come up for discussion notwithstanding the efforts made to smother it.

er it.

The Staten Island Health Officer is required to report for havith the number of vessels he has boarded during the past season, the number of persons employed by him and the amount of money he has received. These facts are wanted to be used in the discussion of the bill making

are wanted to be used in the discussion of the bill making it a relary office.

The Know Nothing seceders, that is, the Live Oak section, have called a national convention in the city of New York to nominate a condidate for President. They are dissatisfied with Fillmore, because he is too national Every movement of the seceders, since the Philadelphia nomination, shows conclusive evidence that they have gone over body and soul to the Seward abolition camp. It will not be the most mysterious nor improbable act growing out of the Presidentia election that these Know Nothing seceders and reputlicans vote the same electoral ticket.

BEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Mr. SPENCIER presented a memorial from Moses H. Gri nell, Esq., and ten others, praying for the passage of a lig restricting the powers of the Mutual Life insurance Co. pany, of New York, and asking a committee of inquiry into its management.

The memorial sets forth that the company was authors

ized by law in 1842, without capital, upon the principle of grutual insurance by the contribution of premium a that the high character of the first trustees induced the first trustees memorialists to insure their lives in the company; that the subsequent election of trustees has not met their approval and has excited their distrust; that the char proval and has exested their distrust; that the change was effected by means of proxies obtained by an agent of the company, to whom, it is said, a large sum of money was pail out of the trust funds; that since the change in the administration the loans to trustees have greatly increased. The memorialists pray the passage of a law placing restrictions upon the company similar to those on Savings Banks, and declaring the seat of every trustee indebted to the company avented. It is also stated that the funds of the company have been used in a manner and authorized by the charter; and the memorialists ask the appointment of a committee to examine into the manner is which the jehange of the board was effected, and into the general management of the company.

manner in which the jeharge of the board was effected, and into the general management of the company.

BY Mr. SPENCED—To increase the number of directors of the Jew's Hospital in New York.

By Mr. BROOKS—Amending the act providing for the care of trush children.

By Mr. C. P. EMITH—For the relief of the St. Lawrence

Academy.
By Mr. Z. CLARK.—For the payment of certain water used in the Sing Sing prison. the Sing Sing prison.

By Mr. Syrnozz, with an amendment to the bill to reulate the compensation of the assessors in the Street By Mr. SPENCER, with an amendment to the bill to reguiate the compensation of the assessors in the Street
Department of New York. The amendment gives the asressors \$2.500 per year instead of a per centage.

By Mr. ERHARDSON—To authorize the establishment of
two State Lanatic Asylume, and against the special bill to
locate one in one of the counties on the Hudson river.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Waddworm for the relief
of the Buffald Hampital.

Under the general order, the bill to prevent illegal

voting in New York city, was discussed and progress re-

By Mr. Van Santvoord—To authorise the formation of town mutual insurance companies. By Mr. Strane—To preserve the fish in the Croten By Mr. Manen-To abolish pawnbrokers' shops in New

By Mr. Duganns—Authorising the committee to which was referred the New York tax bill, to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

By Mr. Augus.—That the Canal Board furnish a tabular statement of the expense of enlarging the canals.

lar statement of the expense of enlarging the canals. Adopted.

By Mr. Suna—Requiring the Health Officer of New York to report, unier cath, the amount of fees and patronage received by him. Adopted.

Mr. Rezu called up the resolution of inquiry into the mode of erecting tenant buildings in New York, and the same was adopted.

Several bilis were then discussed under general orders, and the House adjourned.

Assembly. ALBANY, March 3, 1856.

REPORT By Mr. WELLS-To require Supervisors to publish ournal of their proceedings and distribute the same.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—To appropriate \$11,000 to the Ameri an Female Guardian Society. By Mr. JENEUS-Authorizing the continuance of th

By Mr. Foor-To preserve the purity of the ballot box Also, from the majority of the committee, to confirm the acts of the Commissioners in locating Schuylers , un

iness of banking to the heirs of deceased bankers.

y. Another report from the minority of the committee was presented against the same. By Mr. Wood-To extend the charter of the North Western Insurance Company. Another, to enable the courts of Kings county to elect a clerk. Another, (a written report and by bill) in relation to the codification of existing laws.

Relating to the Quarantine buildings and Marine Hos-

By Mr. E. T. Woon—To make an appropriation for a conument to the Wallabout marryrs.

By Mr. Huxton—To abolish the Normal School.
By Mr. Marrica—To abolish the Normal School.
By Mr. Marrica—To authorize the Secretary of State
all up broken sets of the "Natural History of New York

as far as possible.

By Mr. DUGANNE—To protect the people of New York By Mr. DUGANNE—To protect the people of New York against frauds in making change, by regulating the use of non legal tenders. The bill is designed to dut off the half cent profits of Dutch grocers and other small dealers, by compelling them to give twenty-five cents for all foreign quarter dollars, and twelve and a half cents for all York shillings under a penalty of ten dollars.

By Mr. GLOURE—To collige the New York and New Haven Railroad Company to lay a double track.

By Mr. MERILAN—To form the Jones' Wood Park, New York.

Mr. Sweet introduced a bill to compel all railroad companies to construct telegraph lines on their roads, with stations not more than fifteen miles apart; also, to oblige lecomotives to blow a whistle at crossings, under a renalty of twenty dollars.

stations not more than one object to blow a whistle at crossings, under a remaity of twenty dollars.

Progress was reported after debate on Mr. Upham's bill anothshing the office of Superintendent of Canals, and also on the bill incorporating homospathic medical

The Report About the Steamship Pacific Con-

tradicted. St. John, N. B.; March 3, 1856. The report circulated in New York respecting a steam ship (supposed to be the Pacific) alleged to have been seen on the Banks of Newfoundland by a person who represented himself as the mate of the brig Bogert, ar rived at this port on Wednesday last, must be entirely without foundation, as no such vessel has been heard of

Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention. PHILADRIPHIA, March 3, 1856. Over 300 persons left this city last night to attend the Democratic State Convention which assembles at Harrisburg to-morrow. Warm work is anticipated between the friends of Pierce and Buchanan to secure the election of

delegates to the National Convention

at this port.

Severe Gale at South Harwich. SOUTH HARWICH, Mass., March 3, 1856.

Yesterday morning, during a gale of wind from the outheast, Commercial wharf was completely carried sway by ice, and a mackerel and salt store and sail loft destroyed. Loss \$8,000. Fire at Portland.

At midnight on Saturday a fire broke out in Middle wreet, near Market square, destroying the stores occuoled by Darnes & White, brushmakers; O. H. Perry, cor ectioner; W. B. Richards, harness maker; and Wm. S.

The Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad. CHICAGO, March 3, 1856.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Altor and St. Louis Railroad was held at Bloomington, on the 28th ult., and the lease of the road to Hamilton Spencer, Esq., was confirmed by a majority of over nine thousand

New Bedford Municipal Election.

New Bedrord, March 3, 1856.
A very large vote was polled to-day at our charter elec tion. For Mayor, George Howland. (American,) the present incumbent, was elected, receiving 1,382 votes, against 1,342 for Rodney French. The "Citizens'" ticket for Aldermen was elected; the Councilmen being equally divided between the two parties.

The Southern Steamships

CHARLESTON, March 3, 1856.

The steamship James Adger, hence for New York, on bad weather. She left this (Monday) morning, at 4 ARRIVAL OF THE KNOXVILLE AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, March 1, 1866.
The steamer Knoxville arrived here in 60 hours from

Marine Disasters.

BARK DAVID NICKLES SUNK.
PORTLAND, March 3, 1856.
The bark David Nickles, Capt. Sweet, from Cardena was sunk in our harbor this morning by floating ice from Presumpsect river. The crew were saved by revenue cutter, but Capt. Sweet was drowned. SCHOONER LONSDALE SUNK.

The schooner Lonsdale, from Providence for Philadel phia, was sunk by ice near Nyat Point on Saturday night last. She had a valuable cargo of dry goods on board.

Navigation of the Ohio River PHTSBURG, March 3, 1856. The river continues closed by ice from this point to Comercy, below Wheeling. The weather is cold

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD. Stocks are steady. We quote as follows:—Pennsylvania Fives, 84%; Reading Ralirosd, 46%; Long Island, 16%; Morris Canal, 15%; Pennsylvania Ralirosd, 44.

News from Havana. The United States mail steamer Black Warrior, J. W

Smith, commander, from New Orleans the 24th and Havana the 29th, has arrived at this port. From Havana we have no political news of importance. The town is very dull, the Captain General being away on a tour of inspection of the military and civil departments of the government throughout the island. No A detachment of the British fleet are expected in Ha

vana, and every one is on the qui vive to welcome them. already there, and are exchanging saintes with the Spanish war vessels in the harbor. Rumor says that he destination of the English squadron is Nicaragua, to wigit Colonel Walker.

Among her passengers are the Rev. K. Waren Bungs, and Lieut. K. Werden, U. S. N., commander of the unfor-tunate bark Amelia, for whose safety so much solicitude

City Politics.
THE BROADWAY HOUSE WHIGS.

Some sixteen gentlemen, purporting to represent the old line whig party, met last night at the Broadway House to take action as to what they should do in the coming Presidential contest.

Mr. Robert Haws, of the Tenth ward, was called to the chair, and W. G. B. Milliken, of the Fifteenth ward, officiated as secretary.

It was understood an address was prepared, endorsing the nomination of Millard Fillmore for the Presidency, and recommending all good whigs to drop their prejucices and accept him in good faith. But the document was not acted upon.

There was some discussion as to the propriety of recommending the whig platform of 1854, and a committee was appointed to draft a report expressive of the sense of the whige of New York, on the prevailing political topiss of the day, including the "border ruftlan difficulty.

The meeting adjourned at a late hour, to meet again on next Thursday evening, to hear the report of the committee.

mittee.

In atured persons urge that this movement is got up solely for the benefit of certain politicians, who want to sell out to advantage. These whigs claim to have five thousand votes behind them, a sufficiently large number to drive a little political bargaining with, between the Know Nothings and nigger worshippers.

Laura Meene's Varieties\_"Two Loves and s

The long promised new drama, by Charles Reade, was done here last night, for the first time. It is a fact not very creditable to the New York managers that this really excellent drama was acted in London three seasons ago, and that it has since been done in San Francisco and in Boston, while a metropolitan audience had not had an opportunity to see it until last night. We are loth to destroy a part of the pleasure which the

many persons who will go to see this piece will enjoy, and therefore we hesitate to give the plot in full. The scene is laid in England, in the troublous times of "Forty-five," when the Pre-tender was up in Scotland and hourly expected in England. There are two Jacobites hiding in C land, and one of them, Sir Gervais Rokewood (G. Jordan). has inspired a passion in the hearts of two village beautie Ruth Ravenscar (Miss L. Keene), and Anne Musgrava (Miss Reignolds). Ruth carries the post bag, and is a wild girl, all life, passion and agility. Anne is the Post-master's daughter, and is soft, pliant, yielding and loving. The contrast in the characters of these women forms the chief attraction of the play, and was most hap pily delineated by Miss Keene, on her part. But Miss Reignolds did not seem to understand that she was simply a negative character, and her want of comprehension of this fact spoiled the most effective point of the play at the and of the second act, where she made an excla

But to proceed with our outline. Murgrave (Wemyss) suspects the Jacobites, and obtains proof against tnem by opening their letters, after the fashion of Sir James Graham, and his humble imitator, the postmaster of Rugely. Gervais is taken in a snare, but his life is finalred by Ruth, who wavers, after ascertaining that he is privately married to her rival. This part of the plot is worked out in the most artistic manner, and the post office scene is highly effective. The dialogue is exceedingly good, and deserves better treatment

received at the hands of some of the actors last night.
Ruth Ravenscar is the chief figure on the canvass, and the character was exceedingly well delineated by Miss Keene. She seemed to hit the idlosyncracies of it exactly. We were not pleased with Mr. Hall's performance of the Jesuit. It was too heavy, and altogether a bore. Mr. Jordan's part was comparatively unimportant; but he did it nicely and gracefully, as usual. There is nothing else to say, unless that the village barber and the schoolmaster were shocking bores, and might be cut out. It would relieve the audience, and the piece is long nough without them.

To ensure complete success for a piece of this kind, the first requisite is, that every part should be well acted. We cannot say this, but we can say that Miss Keene's acting was good enough to excuse the obtuseness of some of her company; and that, consequently, the play was well received by a very full house. mounted, and barring some difference of opinion on the wig question, well dressed. And although the sentiment of the drama was, occasionally, a little too subtle for the actors, it was by far the best effort of Miss Keene's season. It will be acted again to-night.

BUCKLEYS-A NEW BURLESOUR .- "The Court of Ice-Burg," a trifle from the pen of Silas S. Steele, was produced at Buckley's Minstrels, last night, to a full house. It is a spirited little affair, a burlesque on the Arctic exhibitions, Arctic plays and every thing cool that has een done lately. There are a great many jokes, good and bad; plenty of good songs, by the Buckleys, Pe and others, and some pretty new scenery. The audience liked it very much, and it will, undeubtedly, have a run.

John H. Finnegan was brought before Justice Connelly, at the Lower Police Court, yesterday afternoon, charged on the complaint of Wm. White, late of Illinois, but now n rowe for California, with having defrauded him in the

sale of a passage ticket for California. The complainant alleges that he was met on the Hudson river cars by a runner, who indused him to go to Enright's shipping and ticket office in West street, and there purchase from Finnegan a passage ticket, for which he paid \$125; that the accused stated at the time of the purchase that the ticket was a second cabin one, when in reality it was only good for the steerage. The prisoner was arrested by offices Martin, of the Sixth ward police, and was held to ball to answer the charge of false pretences by the magistrate. The runner who brought White to Enright's office was lao cetained. This party stated in open court that he was to be paid \$10 commission on the sale of White's ticket alone. sale of a passage ticket for California. The complainant

Emanuel Spitzer was taken into custody by officer Walsh, of the Second ward police, on charge of stealing Walsh, of the Second ward police, on charge of steaking: 200 worth of silk goods, the property of Weisker Brothers, of Nos. 64 and 66 John street. The complainants allege that the accused care into their store a few mornings ago with some samples of goods which, he said, he had for sale. Upon examining the silks the firm at once identified the property as a portion of that stolen from them some time since. Spitzer not being able to give any sa tifactory account of the manner in which the property came into his possession, was brought before Justice Weish, at the Lower Police Court, and committed for examination on the above charge.

Hester Cooper was arrested by efficer McManus, of the

Hester Cooper was avrested by efficer McManus, of the Lower Police Court, on charge of stealing \$27 from the person of Tobias James, of the brig Lucy Attwood now lying at the foot of Houston street. The complainant alleges that the accused stole the money from his pants as he was jying asleep on board of his ressel. The woman cenied the charge preferred against her in the most strenuous manner. Justice Connolly committed the

officer Latty, of the Tenth ward police, on charge of steal-a portemonale, containing \$31, from Johanna Healey, of No. 144 Division street. The accused was taken before Justice Brennan, at the Third Distric: Police Court, where he was committed for examination on the above charge.

Coroners' Inquests. AN UNENOWN MAN FOUND DRAD.—Coroner Connery held

an inquest upon the body of an unknown man, about 27 years of age, who was found dead in an open lot in Thirty-seventh street, near Broadway. The deceased, it apby revealth street, near Broadway. The deceased, it appeared from a post mortem examination of the body made by Dr. Ferguson, died from congestion of the lungs produced by intemperance and exposure to the weather. The jury rendered a verticat to that effect. Deceased was feet. Sinches in height, and was dressed in dark striped pants, pegged boots, figured vest and dark frock coat. For further information respecting the deceased all parties interested are requested to apply at the Coroners' office, No. 37 Chambers street.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE-UNFOUNDED RUMORS OF VIOLENCE.—Coroner Hills held an inquest yesterday, at No. 88 Lewis street, upon the body of a woman named Susan Sims, who died rather suddenly on Sunday morning. The attention of the Eleventh ward police was ing. The attention of the Eleventh ward police was called to the case upon information received from Dr. Meigs, who stated that the deceased died under very suspicious circumstances. The husband of the deceased, it appeared, had lived very unhappily with his wits; and having had a quarrel with her the evening previous to her death, Captain Squires ordered the arrest of Sims, until an inquest could be held on the body. From the evidence adduced before the Coroner, it appeared that the deceased had led a very intemperate life, and had no doubt died from conjection of the brain, superinduced by her improper mode of living. The jury, on hearing the evidence, rendered a verdict of "Death from conjection of the brain," whereupon Mr. Sims was discharged from custody, no blame being attached to him by the jury. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and was thirty-seven years of age.

Fire Marshal's Office Before Justice Wood.

On Sunday night, about eight o'clock, a fire was discovered in the apariments occupied by Henry Glans, on the third story of the premises No. 18 avenue D. Fire was discovered burning in two places, and from the discondiscovered burning in two places, and from the discon-nected appearance of the burning it was evidently the act of an incendiary. The occupant of the apartment, with his wife, child and sister-in-law, were absent, having left the house about an hour and a half before the discovery of the fire. On their return home, about nine o'clock, the police of the Eleventh ward teek Mr. Glaus into custody, together with the wife and sister-in-law, on suspicion of being the guilty parties. They were taken before Justice Wood, who detained them to a wait the Fire Marshal's investigation.

TAX ON BACHELORS.—A bill was introduced in the Legislature of Kentucky imposing a tax upon bache-lors over thirty years of age, \$5 on each \$1 000 worth of property, ad valorem, to educate other people's children.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Nos. 28, 253, 386, 8, 9, 45
69, 4, 38, 294, 101, 150, 79, 109, 339.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Nos. 20, 24, 28, 34, 83
84, 03, 183, 191, 214. When these are disposed of the Court will then hear causes which were not reserved when called.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Nos. 853, 483, 877, 881, 886, 881, 888, 889, 492, 644, 841, 399, 440, 997, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 917, 918, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 932, 933, 334, 937, 338, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943. The general term calendar will not be called until Thursday next.

Beebe & Co., Fashlonable Hatters, 156 Broadway, have ready, and now offer for sale, the spring and summer fashlon for gentlemen's hats, made with their im-preved ventilator, which, combined with other improvements, renders their hats lighter and more comfortable to the head than any over offered to the public. Genin will issue his Spring Style of Gen-lemen's hats for 1866, on Saturday, March l. GENIN. No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Pani's church.

A Case of Paris Hats, for Gentlemen, Just received by GENIN, No. 211 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's